United Nations S/2007/526

Security Council

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5 September 2007

Original: English

Note verbale dated 30 August 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the Security Council of the United Nations and has the honour to enclose herewith a letter from H.E. Mr. Hoshyar Zebari, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, in which he expressed the views of the Government of Iraq on the compensation imposed on Iraq after the invasion of Kuwait by the former Iraqi regime (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq also has the honour to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

07-49668 (E) 060907 070907

Annex to the note verbale dated 30 August 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Sir,

I should like to point out that the compensation that Iraq has been forced to pay was introduced as a result of the actions of the previous dictatorship. The Iraqi people have borne the consequences of those actions, even though they had no part in them and continue to suffer from them, despite the fact that the relevant Security Council resolutions have all stressed that the basic needs of the Iraqi people should not be left unmet. However, it has become apparent that the reverse is true; the basic needs of the Iraqi people have not been met and they, not the regime, have been victimized by the obligation to pay compensation for all these years.

The philosophy and policy of the new Government of Iraq are founded on peaceful coexistence, good-neighbourliness, respect for mutual interests, non-interference in internal affairs, the peaceful settlement of international disputes and respect for basic human rights and needs. One of the fruits of this policy, which the new Government of Iraq announced and has since followed consistently, has been the initiative by many States, including the States members of the Paris Club, to reduce Iraq's debts by 80 per cent. In so doing, they have demonstrated their understanding of the extent of the destruction that befell Iraq as a result of the aforementioned policies of the previous regime. This is why my Government, in its contacts and consultations with various States, is seeking to have the compensation that Iraq owes cancelled or, at the very least, reduced, as has been done with Iraq's debt.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq, recalling the Security Council resolutions stipulating that 5 per cent of the proceeds derived from the sale of petroleum, petroleum products or natural gas should be deposited into the Compensation Fund, would like to point out that the payments made to the Fund have increased as a result of the increase in the price of oil and in Iraq's production capacity.

Further recalling that under paragraph 21 of Security Council resolution 1483 (2003), the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission and Iraq may review the compensation payment, and that Iraq has long suggested to the Commission that this payment should be reduced, the Government of Iraq therefore believes that the time has come to review this matter. Iraq would like to suspend the obligation to pay compensation or to have the amount of the payments reduced and, to that end, would like to work towards the creation of a new and just compensation mechanism.

Iraq has already paid a considerable amount of compensation for the second Gulf war — US$ 22,081,193,340 as at 30 April 2007 — and continues to pay such compensation. For this reason, my Government would like to propose that the Security Council should ask the Governing Council to provide it with a review of the situation with a view to temporarily suspending the obligation to make payments at the aforementioned rate so that a new mechanism for negotiating with the States still owed compensation by the Fund can be established and a settlement reached on

that matter, as was done in the case of the States that reduced the debts owed to them in accordance with the principles of the Paris Club.

Saddling the new Iraq with the burdens of previous regimes does not reflect the desire of friendly States to help it overcome its difficult situation. Iraq loses US$ 200 to US$ 250 million every quarter; this affects its efforts to rebuild and to raise the standard of living of the Iraqi people, who are suffering as a result of the wars perpetrated by the previous regime.

In placing this matter before the Security Council, the Government of the Republic of Iraq requests that the Council, in coordination with the Commission, temporarily suspend the obligation to pay compensation with a view to reducing compensation payments to an amount that Iraq can handle in its present circumstances. It further requests that the matter should be discussed, either at an international conference bringing together Iraq and the States concerned, or on a bilateral basis between Iraq and each of those States. It is our hope that the Council will respond to Iraq's request and that we can continue to cooperate with friendly States in order to achieve development and progress.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Hoshyar **Zebari**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

United Nations A/61/1037–S/2007/527

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed between 8 and 15 August 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Permanent Representative

07-49734 (E) 070907 100907

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical summary of Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities between 8 and 15 August 2007

Air violations

On 8 August 2007, between 1504 and 1710 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Naqurah, circled over areas of the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 9 August 2007, between 1120 and 1214 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a Farms, circled over areas of Lebanon and then departed over the sea off Tripoli.

Between 1230 and 1235 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Beirut, and then departed over Rumaysh in the direction of the occupied Palestinian territories.

On 10 August 2007, between 1155 and 1500 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Bayyadhah, circled over areas of the South and then departed over Naqurah.

Between 1342 and 1830 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over 'Aytarun, flying north as far as Beirut, circled over Beirut and areas of the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 11 August 2007, between 0930 and 1340 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, circled over areas of the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 12 August 2007, between 1124 and 1920 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Kafr Shuba, circled between Riyaq and Baalbek, and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1827 and 1950 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Sidon, circled over areas of the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 13 August 2007, between 1355 and 1835 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Sidon, flying in the direction of the Bekaa, circled between Riyaq and Baalbek and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1403 and 1525 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Kafr Kila, flying north as far as Tripoli, circled between the South, the North and the Bekaa, and then departed over Rumaysh.

On 14 August 2007, between 0810 and 1820 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Rumaysh, circled over areas of the South and then departed over Yarun.

Between 1455 and 1820 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, circled over areas of the South and Beirut, and then departed over Naqurah.

On 15 August, between 1039 and 1050 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the occupied Shab'a Farms, flying as far as the Western Bekaa, and then turned south and departed over the same town.

Between 1054 and 1130 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Yarun, circled over areas of Beirut, the South and the Western Bekaa, and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1344 and 1710 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Bayyadhah, circled over areas of the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Sea violations

None

Acts of aggression in the field

On 8 August 2007, between 1115 and 1140 hours, forces of the Israeli enemy fired several bursts of medium machine gunfire from their position at Ruwaysat al-'Alam (opposite Kafr Shuba) towards the area surrounding their position.

Between 1700 and 1735 hours, forces of the Israeli enemy fired several bursts of machine gunfire from their position at Samaqah (opposite Kafr Shuba) in the direction of the area surrounding their position.

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Identical letters dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations committed between 16 and 22 August 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Representative

07-49746 (E) 070907 120907

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical summary of Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities between 16 and 22 August 2007

Air violations

On 16 August 2007, between 1034 and 1155 hours, two warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Kafr Kila, flying north as far as Qulay'at; they circled over the North, the Bekaa and the South and then departed over the sea off Naqurah.

On 17 August 2007, between 1200 and 1245 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, flying east as far as Marjayoun; they then headed north as far as Tripoli, circled over all areas of Lebanon and departed over Naqurah.

Between 1130 and 1200 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over 'Alma al-Sha'b, circled over areas of the South and then departed over Rumaysh.

On 19 August 2007, between 1111 and 1205 hours, two warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Dayr Mimas, circled over all areas of Lebanon and then departed over the sea off Tripoli.

Between 1220 and 1225 hours, two warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Beirut flying south and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

On 20 August 2007, between 1410 and 1420 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the occupied Shab'a Farms flying as far as Beirut, and then returned in a southerly direction, departing over 'Aytarun.

Between 1450 and 1500 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Na'imah and then turned south and departed over Rumaysh.

On 21 August 2007, between 1058 and 1108 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Kafr Shuba, flying as far as Dahr al-Baydar and then departed over 'Aytarun.

Between 1110 and 1152 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Naqurah, flying north as far as Beirut, returned in a southerly direction over the sea as far as Naqurah and then headed north, circled between Juniyah and Naqurah over the land and the sea, and departed over 'Aytarun.

Between 1200 and 1233 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over 'Alma al-Sha'b, circled over Chekka and then departed over Kafr Kila.

Between 1530 and 1620 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the occupied Shab'a Farms, circled between the Western Bekaa and the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1955 and 2120 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Bayyadhah, circled over areas of the South and then departed over 'Aytarun.

On 22 August 2007, between 0750 and 1235 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over 'Alma al-Sha'b, circled over areas of the South and then departed over Naqurah.

Between 1104 and 1115 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Kafr Kila, flying north as far as Dahr al-Baydar, and then departed over Kafr Kila.

Between 1137 and 1145 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Khiam, flying north as far as Dahr al-Baydar, circled over areas of the Western Bekaa, Beirut and the South, and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1216 and 1630 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off al-Bayyadhah, circled over areas of the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1230 and 1310 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over 'Alma al-Sha'b, flying north as far as Beirut, circled over areas of the South, the Western Bekaa and Beirut and then departed over Rumaysh.

Sea violations

None.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 12 August 2007, between 2250 and 2300 hours, forces of the Israeli enemy fired several bursts of light machine gunfire from their position at Ruwaysat al-'Alam (opposite Kafr Shuba) in the direction of the areas surrounding their position.

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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations between 1 and 7 August 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-49758 (E) 110907 130907

Annex to the identical letters dated 5 September 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical summary of Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities between 1 and 7 August 2007

Air violations

– On 1 August 2007 between 0119 and 0522 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, circled over Beirut and its suburbs and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Twelve Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, eight of them at 1035 hours over the sea off Naqurah, flying east, and four at 1042 hours over the sea off Batrun, flying east as far as the areas of Balbek and Hirmil. Ten of them circled over the areas of Balbek, Hirmil and al-Arz and then departed at 1105 hours over the sea off Naqurah. Two of them overflew all areas of Lebanon and then departed at 1140 hours over the sea off Tripoli.

Between 1151 and 1200 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Beirut flying south and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1504 and 1530 hours, two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the occupied Shab'a Farms flying north as far as Rashayya, circled between the Western Bekaa and the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

– On 2 August 2007, between 0815 and 1550 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft flew over 'Alma al-Sha'b, circled over the areas of Riyaq, Baalbek and the South and then departed in the direction of the occupied territory.

– On 3 August 2007, between 1218 and 1605 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, circled over the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1230 and 2130 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft intermittently flew over the area of Bint Jubayl, and between 1250 and 1730 hours over the areas of Zawtar al-Sharqiyah and Kafr Tibnit.

Between 1600 and 2015 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Naqura, flying east, circled over the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1840 and 2355 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Sidon, flying east, circled over the South and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

– On 5 August 2007, between 1215 and 1550 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Naqurah, circled over areas of the South, and then departed over Rumaysh.

– On 6 August 2007, four reconnaissance aircraft and 22 Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace as follows:

Between 0843 and 1827 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft flew north-east over the sea off Damur, circled over areas of Riyaq, Balbek and Beirut, and then departed over the sea off Sidon.

Between 1559 and 2010 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft flew over the sea off Tyre, circled over areas of the South, Beirut and Juniyah, and then departed over Naqurah.

Between 1700 and 2105 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft flew over the sea off Tyre, circled over the areas of Iqlim al-Kharoub and Sidon and then departed over Naqurah.

Between 1843 and 2105 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft flew over 'Aytarun, circled over areas of the South and then departed over 'Aytarun.

Between 1259 and 1328 hours, two warplanes flew over 'Aytarun, circled over the sea between Tripoli and Shikka and then departed over the sea in the direction of the occupied Palestinian territory.

Between 1303 and 1328 hours, two warplanes flew over 'Aytarun, circled over the sea between Tripoli and Shikka, and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1300 and 1355 hours, two warplanes flew over Rumaysh, and then departed over the sea in the direction of the occupied Palestinian territory.

Between 1334 and 1707 hours, two warplanes flew over Naqurah, circled between Beirut and Shikka and then departed over the sea off Tripoli, in the direction of Turkey.

Between 1419 and 1440 hours, two warplanes flew over the sea off Shikka, circled over areas of the South and Shikka and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1421 and 1455 hours, two warplanes flew over the sea off Byblos (Jubayl), circled over areas of the South, Shikka and Hirmil, and then departed over the sea off Naqurah.

Between 1447 and 1717 hours, two warplanes flew over Rumaysh, circled between the South and Tripoli, and then over all areas of Lebanon, and finally departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1500 and 1737 hours, two warplanes flew over the sea off Naqurah, circled over areas of Lebanon and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1551 and 1833 hours, two warplanes flew over Kafr Kila in a northerly direction, circled over all areas of Lebanon and then departed over 'Alma al-Sha'b.

Between 1722 and 1945 hours, two warplanes flew over Kafr Kila in a northerly direction, circled between Shikka and the South, and then departed over Rumaysh.

Between 1944 and 2100 hours, two warplanes flew over 'Alma al-Sha'b in a northerly direction, circled between Beirut and the South and then departed over Rumaysh.

– On 8 August 2007, between 1030 and 1120 hours, four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a Farms flying

northwards, circled over areas of the South, the East and the Western Bekaa and then departed over Naqurah.

Between 1330 and 1855 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over 'Alma al-Sha'b flying north as far as Beirut, circled over Beirut and areas of the South and then departed over Naqurah.

Sea violations

None.

Field violations

None.

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6 September 2007

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Letter dated 30 August 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to Security Council resolution 1769, adopted on 31 July 2007, authorizing the deployment of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur, I have the honour to transmit to you decree No. 243 for the year 2007, issued by the Government of National Unity and addressed to all relevant ministries and departments for implementation (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdalmahmood Abdalhaleem **Mohamad**
Permanent Representative

07-49687 (E) 070907

Annex to the letter dated 30 August 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Date: 28 Rajab A.H. 1428 (12 August A.D. 2007)

Cabinet Decisions
Decision No. 243 of 2007
Endorsement of United Nations Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) on the Hybrid operation

The Cabinet,

Having considered the provisions of article 70 of the transitional Constitution of the Republic of the Sudan of 2005, and on the basis of what transpired at its thirty-first and thirty-second meetings of 2007, has issued the following decision:

Endorsement of United Nations Security Council resolution 1769 (2007)

1. The Cabinet endorses United Nations Security Council resolution 1769 (2007) on the Hybrid operation, subject to:

(a) Referral of the resolution to the Cabinet's Political Committee and the Supreme Commission for the Follow-up of the Implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement for study by their subcommittees, with a view to the presentation of concrete proposals on dealing with the resolution and fulfilling its requirements.

(b) Provision by the Ministry of Information and Communications of appropriate means for officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to inform public opinion of the resolution.

Implementation

2. The Ministry of the Cabinet , the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Information and Communications and other bodies involved shall take the appropriate measures to implement this decision.

The Cabinet has thus taken decision No. 243 of 2007 at its thirty-second meeting on 28 Rajab A.H. 1428 (12 August A.D. 2007).

(*Signed*) Omer Hassan A. **Al-Bashir**
President of the Republic